

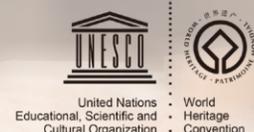
WHITRAP 中心简讯

NEWSLETTER

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心
The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region

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The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO

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PREFACE 前言

I am pleased to announce the release of the 51st Issue of WHITRAP Newsletter, which presents our activities from February to April 2021.

First of all, we would like to thank the Italian photographer Sveva Di Martino for providing us with the photos for the cover and inside page of this Issue. We wish the exhibition "Rome, the birth of the capital, 1870-1915" a big success.

Over the past three months, WHITRAP have continued to its expand international and domestic cooperation and communication network, with the organization of creative and diversified activities and constant strengthening of daily communications among different professional fields. In terms of cooperation and exchange, a delegation from the International Exchange Office of Shanghai Education Commission and Meishan Municipal Party Committee paid a visit to WHITRAP Shanghai. We were also invited to a number of activities organized by partners, including a visit to Yungang Grottoes and participating in a for heritage education. In terms of publication, a new issue of *Study on Natural and Cultural Heritage* was launched. A popular science reading on lime and cultural heritage protection is in preparation. *The Role of Cultural Heritage For Sustainable Urban Development: East Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific Region* will also be available soon.

The "In Focus" column of this issue presented how international experts experienced their Chinese New Year in Suzhou, as well as activities about World Heritage Education for Children. In February, WHITRAP Shanghai held its first quarterly working meeting in 2021. In the new "Heritage Related Topics" section, we will start to publish short articles related to heritage.

The 44th World Heritage Committee will be held in Fuzhou as online meeting from 16 to 31 July 2021. We would like to ask you to stay tuned for the side event to be organized by WHITRAP, and we will share with you the great moments of this year's session in the next issue.

各位读者，我中心第51期《中心简讯》正式发布了。这期简讯涵盖了亚太遗产中心从2020年2月至2021年4月的重点工作。

首先，十分感谢意大利摄影师 Sveva Di Martino 提供的专业封面及内页照片，在此祝“罗马·首都诞生1870-1915”展览顺利展出。

在过去三个月，我们继续拓展国际、国内的合作与交流，创造性的开展多样的活动形式，同时不断加强专业领域之间的日常对话。在合作交流方面，上海市教委国际交流处以及眉山市委的访问团访问了上海中心；同时我们也受邀积极“走出去”：赴云冈石窟考察、参加遗产教育普及交流会等。在出版方面，《自然与文化遗产研究》新刊出版；石灰与文化遗产保护的科普读本编制中；《文化遗产推动城市可持续发展：东亚东南亚和太平洋地区研究》也会很快和大家见面。

“焦点追踪”章节为您介绍外国专家体验苏式中国年活动；留苏儿童世界遗产教育的主题活动；2月我中心召开了2021年第一季度的三中心工作会议。在新的“遗产观察”章节，我们会陆续发布遗产相关的短文章。

第44届世界遗产大会将于2021年7月16日至31日举办，大会将在中国福州设立主会场，以线上为主方式在网上举行。鉴于此，我们将在下一期为大家分享我中心承办的边会及其它精彩内容。

Prof. Zhou Jian Secretary-General of WHITRAP
周俭 联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心秘书长

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The Delegation of Meishan Municipal Party Committee and Government Visiting WHITRAP

眉山市委市政府代表团来访我上海中心

On the afternoon of 11 March, Sun Jian, Deputy Mayor of Meishan Municipal Government, and Tan Zhengzhong, Deputy Secretary of Dongpo District Committee of Meishan City, led a delegation of Meishan Municipal Party Committee and Government to WHITRAP Shanghai for communications and inspections on work. Zhou Jian, Secretary General of WHITRAP received the delegation and held a work meeting.

At the meeting, Mr. Sun introduced the cultural heritages of Meishan and the "Culture of Sansu". He expressed full expectation for bilateral cooperation in the future. Zhou Jian extended a warm welcome to the delegation and introduced the WHITRAP's experience in heritage conservation and training. Li Xin, Deputy Secretary General of WHITRAP Secretariat also offered suggestions in protecting the cultural heritage of Meishan. This exchange allowed both parties to see their respective development opportunities. Through communications and discussions, WHITRAP Shanghai will progress pragmatically and provide professional and efficient guidance and suggestions for cooperation in the future.

3月11日下午，眉山市政府副市长孙剑、眉山市东坡区委副书记谭正中带领眉山市委市政府代表团一行人莅临我上海中心进行工作交流考察，中心秘书长周俭亲切接待了代表团，并举行了工作会议。

会上，孙副市长就眉山相关文化遗产的和“三苏文化”进行了介绍，表示对双方未来的合作充满期待。周秘书长对代表团一行来访表示热烈欢迎，并详细介绍了中心在遗产保护与培训领域的丰富工作经验，副秘书长李昕就如何助力眉山文化遗产保护也提出了建议。此次交流使双方看到各自发展的机遇，通过交流探讨，亚太遗产中心上海中心未来将务实推进，为未来的相关合作提供专业、高效的指导和建议。



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会议现场 © 亚太遗产中心（上海）2021

¹ SU Xun, SU Shi, SU Zhe, Song Dynasty
三苏指：宋代苏洵、苏轼、苏辙

Publication Preview of WHITRAP Suzhou on Lime and Cultural Heritage Conservation

苏州中心石灰与文化遗产科普读本出版预告

Since 2009, WHITRAP Suzhou has continuously conducted the "Advanced Training Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques for Historical Buildings in the Asia-Pacific Region", which has accumulated a large number of theories, methods and technical cases on conservation and restoration of historical buildings of World Heritage. Therefore, WHITRAP Suzhou has organized, translated and compiled the contents of the training courses, and intends to publish a series of books on cultural heritage conservation and restoration. In 2020, WHITRAP Suzhou cooperated with Tongji University to compile the first volume of Resources on Cultural Heritage Conservation and Restoration (Lime and Cultural Heritage Conservation)". This book is divided into four parts, including practical theory and principles, basic knowledge and history on lime, restoration techniques and practical cases. Focusing on lime and cultural heritage conservation, the book quotes foreign technologies, experimental results and case experiences and carries out relevant research in combination with domestic restoration cases. The book is in Chinese and English, with colorful illustrations, and it is planned to be officially published in the second half of 2021.

亚太遗产中心苏州中心自2009年连续开展“亚太地区古建筑保护与修复技术高级人才培训班”，积累了大量世界遗产古建筑保护与修复的理论、方法和技术案例。为此，苏州中心对历年培训班课程内容进行了梳理，拟编制出版文化遗产保护修复系列读本。2020年初，苏州中心与同济大学达成合作，启动“文化遗产保护修复读本1期（石灰与文化遗产保护）”的编制工作。读本包括实用理论与准则、石灰基本知识与历史、修复技术、实践案例四个部分，针对石灰与文化遗产保护，征引国外领先技术、实验成果与案例经验，结合国内修复案例开展相关研究，采用中英文对照和彩色配图编制成册，拟于2021年下半年正式出版。



Field Trip in Great Wall © Architecture Conservation Laboratory 2019 / Beijing
长城石灰结构考察 © 同济大学历史建筑保护实验中心 2019 / 北京

A Special Training Course on Cultural Heritage Preventive Protection

北京中心联合北京市延庆区举办文化遗产预防性保护专题培训

On March 19th, 2021, WHITRAP Beijing, together with the Bureau of Culture and Tourism and the Cultural Relics Management Office of Yanqing District, Beijing carried out the "Special Training on Preventive Protection of Cultural Heritage – Yanqing District Cultural Relics Conservation Volunteer Daily Inspection Training Conference" in Yanqing District.

Liu Baoshan, senior engineer and international member of ICOMOS, explained the necessity of daily inspection records of cultural relics to the volunteers, and introduced the main contents and precautions of daily inspections using the Great Wall and other heritage sites as case studies. The training team showed the volunteers how to use the related WeChat Mini Program and later that day, the volunteers began to use the Mini Program to conduct daily inspections of cultural relics, and send the inspection data to the cloud database and basic cultural relics management files. The training course were welcomed by the trainees. Expecting more and more people will pay attention to, love, and participate in heritage protection activities in the future.

2021年3月19日，亚太遗产中心北京中心联合北京市延庆区文旅局、文物管理所，在延庆区开展了“文化遗产预防性保护专题培训——延庆区文物保护志愿者日常巡查培训会”。

国际古迹遗址理事会国际会员、高级工程师刘保山向志愿者们阐述了日常巡检记录的必要性，并以长城等遗产为案例介绍了日常巡检的主要内容和注意事项。培训团向志愿者讲解了“文物e巡查”微信小程序的使用方法。当日，文物保护志愿者开始使用智能手机的巡查程序进行文物日常巡检工作，将巡查数据上报至云端数据库和文物基础管理档案中。本次培训活动得到了多方的肯定，期待未来有更多的人关注遗产、热爱遗产、参与遗产保护的社会活动。



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The International Exchange Office of Shanghai Municipal Education Commission Visiting WHITRAP Shanghai

上海市教委国际交流处领导来访我上海中心

On the afternoon of 24th March, Lu Lili, Deputy Director of the International Exchange Office of Shanghai Municipal Education Commission, accompanied by Yan Aihua, Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Office of Tongji University, visited WHITRAP Shanghai. Li Xin, Deputy Secretary-General of WHITRAP, warmly received the group and held a seminar at the WHITRAP meeting room.

At the meeting, Lu Lili asked about the mission and organization framework of WHITRAP Shanghai. She also expressed the Commission's close attention to the development of international organizations of various universities in Shanghai and highly praised WHITRAP Shanghai's sound development. Subsequently, Li Xin introduced other projects and future plans of WHITRAP Shanghai. Through the survey, Shanghai Municipal Education Commission and WHITRAP Shanghai have established a good foundation for cooperation. In the future, WHITRAP Shanghai will continue to set an example and contribute to the development of various international organizations in the universities in Shanghai.

3月24日下午，上海市教育委员会国际交流处副处长芦俐一行在同济大学外事办公室副主任严爱华的陪同下对亚太遗产中心上海中心进行调研访问。亚太遗产中心秘书处副秘书长李昕热情接待了一行人，并在文远楼三楼会议室举行了调研座谈会。

会上，芦俐副处长对上海中心的工作及建制进行了了解和询问，并表示市教委一直高度关注上海市各高校的国际组织发展情况，对上海中心的良好发展给予了高度评价。随后，李昕副秘书长就我中心的其他工作项目及未来规划也进行了介绍。通过本次调研，上海市教委与亚太遗产中心上海中心建立了良好的合作基础，未来上海中心也将继续为上海高校各类国际组织的发展做出表率与贡献。



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Field Trip to Yungang Grottoes by WHITRAP Beijing

北京中心代表赴云冈石窟考察交流

In early April, at the invitation of Prof. Hang Kan, director of the Yungang Research Academy, WHITRAP Beijing representatives, including Zhang Jianwei, WHITRAP Beijing executive deputy director and assistant professor at School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University, Dr. Li Guanghan, Director Assistant of WHITRAP Beijing, and Wang Siyu, Assistant Professor of Peking University School of Archaeology and Museology and WHITRAP Beijing research fellow, visited Yungang Grottoes and discussed the conservation, management planning and prospects of the site. Yungang Grottoes is one of the largest ancient grottoes in China and is an important world heritage site. President Xi Jinping has visited Yungang Grottoes and is deeply concerned of its protection and research, and has given a series of important instructions, emphasizing that "Yungang Grottoes is a World Cultural Heritage Site, proper protection of Yungang Grottoes is not only significant to China but also to the world." Under this direction, WHITRAP Beijing will provide academic and technical support for the protection and management of the Yungang Grottoes.

4月初,受云冈研究院院长杭侃教授邀请,亚太遗产中心北京中心代表,中心副主任、北京大学考古文博学院助理教授张剑威,中心主任助理李光涵,中心研究员、北京大学考古文博学院助理教授王思瑜,赴云冈石窟考察交流,就云冈石窟的遗产保护管理规划与前景进行了相关探讨。云冈石窟是中国规模最大的古代石窟群之一,是我国重要的世界文化遗产。习近平总书记曾来到云冈石窟考察,对云冈石窟的保护研究非常重视,作出了一系列重要指示,强调“云冈石窟是世界文化遗产,保护好云冈石窟,不仅具有中国意义,而且具有世界意义”。在此方向下,亚太遗产中心北京中心将为云冈石窟的遗产保护、利用管理和能力建设提供支持。



Visiting Local Museum © WHITRAP Beijing 2021
参观展览 © 亚太遗产中心(北京) 2021

Communication for the Cooperation on Promoting Basic Cultural Heritage Education

文化遗产基础教育普及合作沟通交流会

From March 18 to 21, 2021, WHITRAP Shanghai paid a visit to the headquarters of Tianli Education Group and Chengdu Tianli School to discuss a cooperation on promoting basic cultural heritage education between the two parties. In line with the Goal 4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which was officially launched on 1 January 2016 – "Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all", the discussion focused on the promotion of World Heritage education for people under the age of 18.

Dr. Mu Xingyu, Project Director of WHITRAP Shanghai and Mr Tao Yi, the General Manager of Tianli Lixing Research Institute of Tianli Group attended the meeting. At the meeting, they discussed the current concerns on the basic world heritage education and its significance, and how it can be implemented based on Sichuan's World Heritage Sites. Both sides reached an agreement on the need to strengthen world heritage education in basic education.

2021年3月18日至21日,上海中心受邀访问了天立教育集团总部及成都天立学校,并就“文化遗产基础教育普及合作沟通”进行了座谈。根据2016年1月1日正式启动的联合国《2030可持续发展议程》的目标4——“确保包容和公平的优质教育,让全民终身享有学习机会”,针对18岁以下的儿童世界遗产推广,本次会议主要围绕中国世界遗产的推广在基础教育领域中的普及展开讨论。

上海中心由项目主管穆星宇代表中心出席此次会议,天立集团由天立立行研学总经理陶毅先生作为代表出席,双方以四川的世界遗产为基础,讨论现阶段基础教育中对世界遗产的关注以及世界遗产在基础教育方面的价值、可执行方向等等,并在基础教育中需加强世界遗产教育方面达成共识。



Meeting Photo © Chengdu Tianli School 2021
会议现场 © 成都天立学校 2021

Publication of the 2021 First and Second Volumes of Study on Natural and Cultural Heritage

《自然与文化遗产研究》2021年第1、2期出版

The First and Second volumes of *Study on Natural and Cultural Heritage* in 2021 were published in February and April respectively. The first volume's special theme is on the investigation and conservation of architectural heritage, which discussed the theory and practice of architectural heritage conservation in China and Japan. The issue also reported on the First Young Scholars' Forum on Cultural Heritage Conservation. The special theme of the second volume was the conservation and management of migratory bird sanctuaries along the coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China, and other important cultural heritage themed papers such as the study of Liang Sicheng's architectural heritage conservation theory were also published.

《自然与文化遗产研究》2021年第1期和第2期分别于2月和4月出版。第1期设置了“建筑遗产的调查与保护”专题,讨论了中国与日本等多地古建筑保护的理论与实践案例,另外也刊发了“第一届文化遗产保护青年学者论坛”的会议简讯。第2期专题为“中国黄(渤)海候鸟栖息地的保护和管理”,另外也刊发了梁思成先生建筑遗产保护思想研究等重要文化遗产选题文章。

Value Evaluation Seminar on Fundamental Resource of Nanxi River Historical Buildings

上海中心专家受邀参加“楠溪江古建筑资源本底价值评估研讨会”

From March 31 to April 2, 2021, Mu Xingyu, Project Director at WHITRAP Shanghai, and several experts from World Heritage Expert Committee of the National Forestry and Grass Administration, were invited to the "Value Evaluation Seminar on Fundamental Resource of Nanxi River Historical Buildings". Based on the research group's preliminary investigation on the historical building resources near Nanxi River, the experts gave their comments and suggestions to establish the value evaluation system, combining with the international experience and cases of the value evaluation on historical building resources.

2021年3月31日至4月2日,上海中心项目主管穆星宇受邀参加了“楠溪江古建筑资源本底价值评估研讨会”,同参会的还有国家林草局世界遗产专家委员会的多位专家。本次会议专家们根据课题组前期关于楠溪江古建筑资源的基础信息、结合国内外古建筑资源价值评估的国际经验与案例,为其价值评估体系的构建给出了相关意见。

Expert from WHITRAP Shanghai Visiting Hainan Provincial Museum of Ethnology

上海中心受邀考察海南民族博物馆

From April 14 to 18, which fell on March 3rd of the Chinese lunar calendar, Dr. Mu Xingyu, the project director of WHITRAP Shanghai, participated in the traditional "March 3rd" Festival of the Li and Miao ethnic groups and a visit to the Hainan Provincial Museum of Ethnology at the invitation of the Nature Reserve Management Office of Hainan Forestry Bureau. The trip aimed to investigate the traditional customs of ethnic minorities in Hainan Province and the cultural characteristics of ethnic minority villages through communications with local folklore experts.

2021年4月14日至4月18日,正值农历三月三,上海中心项目主管穆星宇博士受海南林业局自然保护地管理处邀请参加了海南黎族苗族传统节日“三月三”活动并考察了海南省民族博物馆。此次考察主要关注海南省地区少数民族的传统风俗,通过与当地民俗专家们的沟通了解少数民族村寨的文化特征。

Our Partners' Latest News 我们合作伙伴的最新消息

New Resource on Cultural Heirtage 文化遗产领域的新手册

On March 5, 2021, ICOMOS and ICCROM jointly released the 'New Resource on Recovery and Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage' (hereinafter referred to as the Manual), introducing a highly collaborative project that managed by a joint Working Group, which is composed of members of both organizations. Published in two volumes, the Manual includes a total of 11 case studies, which are recorded and analyzed from a practical point of view. The content of the publication involves multi-faceted, spanning from post-trauma recovery to the reconstruction process.

2021年3月5日,ICOMOS和ICCROM联合发布了《New Resource on Recovery and Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage》(后简称《手册》),介绍了由两个组织的成员联合组成的工作组进行管理的高度合作项目,上下两册共涵盖了11个案例,从实践的角度记录并分析了这些项目。《手册》的内容涉及多面,时段跨度从创伤的恢复到重建过程。

Quarterly Working Meeting of Three WHITRAP Centres

亚太遗产中心2021年2月三中心工作会议顺利召开

Wang Tianxiang, WHITRAP Secretariat
王天翔, 亚太遗产中心(秘书处)

On February 4, 2021, the first quarterly working meeting of three WHITRAP branches of this year was held online. The meeting was chaired by Zhou Jian, Secretary-General of WHITRAP Secretariat. Dr. Li Xin, Deputy Secretary-General of WHITRAP Secretariat, Mr. Zhu Haijun, Director of WHITRAP Suzhou, Ms. Lu Wei, Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, Mr. Zhang Jianwei, Executive Deputy Director of WHITRAP Shanghai, Ms. Li Guanghan, Assistant Director of WHITRAP Beijing and Mr. Wang Tianxiang, the secretary of WHITRAP Secretariat, attended the meeting.

Firstly, Dr. Li Xin made a report on the summary of the work for 2020 and a work plan for 2021-2022 of WHITRAP Secretariat. Next, the three branch centers proposed and discussed potential programmes to be carried out jointly. Finally, the Secretary-General made comments on the projects and directions for future cooperation, and arranged the schedule for the organization of the side events at this year's 44th session of the World Heritage Committee.

The working meeting was concluded successfully.

2021年2月4日,中心通过网络视频会议召开了2021年2月三中心工作会议。本次工作会议由秘书长周俭主持,轮值秘书处副秘书长李昕、苏州中心主任朱海俊、上海中心常务副主任陆伟、北京中心常务副主任张建葳、北京中心任助理李光涵及秘书处综合秘书王天翔参加了本次会议。

会议的第一部分,李昕副秘书长汇报了轮值秘书处2020年的工作总结及2021-2022年的工作计划。会议的第二部分,各中心分别提出并讨论了可供三中心合作开展的项目。同时,周秘书长在会议上也补充了一些可供合作的项目与方向,并对世界遗产大会边会的工作进行了计划安排。

本次三中心工作会议至此顺利结束。

"Jiangnan Culture from Garden" Series Salon

“江南文化·园来如此”系列沙龙

Jiang Yeqin and Lin Lin, WHITRAP Suzhou
蒋叶琴和林琳, 亚太遗产中心(苏州)



On April 2nd, 2021, the first "Jiangnan Culture from Garden" series salon was successfully held in Suzhou National Forest Park. The event was jointly organized by WHITRAP Suzhou and Suzhou Municipal Gardening and Greening Bureau.

The event was opened with a jazz performance combining Chinese and Western music, which creatively added elements of Kunqu Opera, Pingtan Opera, drama, natural sampling and other elements, to attract visitors to stop and watch. A special session of a dialogue on Plant Aesthetics and Artistic Gardening was organized. Mr. Ke Jicheng, a famous writer and cultural scholar, Mr. Bu Fuming, Dean of Suzhou Culture and Tourism Research Institute, and Mr. Wang Ximin, Director of Science Promotion Department of Shanghai Chenshan Botanical Garden were invited to exchange their views from the historical, landscaping and the science dissemination perspectives.

The events also contained a "Plant Rubbing" activity which was organized on site. By extracting the natural colors from flowers and plants, documenting the natural forms of plants, the participants produced one and another unique pieces of work. The "Garden in the Mirror" photography exhibition was also planned as a part of the event. 120 garden photography works were displayed in different thematic sections of image, scenery, spring and brilliance, combined with seasonal garden flower poems, allowing the audience to be at the "presence" at different moments in the garden.

4月2日,由苏州中心与苏州市园林和绿化管理局共同举办的“江南文化·园来如此”系列沙龙第一期:漫向园林觅春色在苏州市国家森林公园成功举办。

活动以一场中西交融的爵士乐演出开场,创意性的添加昆曲、评弹、戏剧、自然采样等多种元素,吸引游人驻足观看。活动特别邀请著名作家、文化学者柯继承、苏州文化旅游研究院院长卜复鸣、上海辰山植物园科普部部长王西敏,从历史角度、景观视觉角度、科普角度就“植物美学与园林意境的营造”进行对话。在对话中,漫步园林的一方天地。

现场组织了“植物拓印”体验活动。通过提取花草的自然颜色,记录植物天然形态,制作出一件件独一无二的作品。全天候还布置了“入园园林”摄影展,以意、景、春、灵为单元,展示了120张园林摄影作品,配合四季园林花卉诗词,让观众加入园林不同时刻的“在场”。

World Heritage Youth Education in Winter Vacation

寒假世界遗产青少年教育活动

Jiang Yeqin and Jin Yifan, WHITRAP Suzhou
蒋叶琴和金懿帆, 亚太遗产中心(苏州)



Aiming to strengthen the coverage of the world heritage youth education, WHITRAP Suzhou, joining hands with Suzhou Education Museum, launched a thematic activity on world heritage education for children in Suzhou during the national holidays of 2021 Spring Festival. Students and their parents from Caoqiao Elementary School and several communities such as Shishan, Loufen, West Lake and Tongxing were invited to act on the simulation performance for heritage protection, learning knowledge about world heritage and visiting Suzhou gardens, for winter vacation of distinctive experience.

The activity was started with an animation on World Heritage, which was designed and produced by WHITRAP Suzhou, aiming to equip the children with an understanding of the basic concepts of World Heritage. The host asked questions about heritage based on the content of the cartoon, inspiring the students to play their own parts in heritage protection, and guiding them to learn more about heritage. Pop-up brochures of Suzhou gardens were distributed on the site, inviting students and their parents to read the history and connotation of Suzhou gardens, and to find the locations of 9 heritage gardens on the wall of Suzhou map. A thematic exhibition was also set up at the site, exhibiting excellent work collections of the "Garden Entrance: World Heritage in the Eyes of Youth" activity in 2020. The works in forms of painting, calligraphy, graphic design, and poetry, are expressions of children's love for their hometown and traditional culture, attracting students and parents to stop and watch.

为加强世界遗产青少年教育,扩大遗产教育的覆盖面,2月5日,苏州中心联合苏州教育博物馆开展2021春节期间留苏儿童世界遗产青少年教育主题活动。来自草桥小学以及狮山、娄葑、西湖、桐星等社区的留苏学生与家长,现场参与遗产保护情景演绎,学世遗知识、游苏州园林,体验别样寒假生活。

活动由苏州中心开发设计的《世界遗产动画片》展开,让小朋友首先了解世界遗产的基本概念,知道中国的申遗历程。主持人根据动画片内容进行遗产小知识提问,启发学生扮演遗产保护中的角色,引导学生深入了解遗产和遗产保护知识。现场发放苏州园林立体折页,邀请学生和家一起认识苏州园林历史与内涵,并在苏州地图墙上寻找9座遗产园林的位置,寓教于乐。现场还布置了主题展览,展出2020年举办的“入园:青少年眼中的世界遗产”活动征集的优秀作品。作品以绘画、书法、版面设计、诗文创作等多种形式,表达了孩子们热爱家乡、热爱优秀传统文化的美好情感,吸引活动现场的学生和家长驻足参观。

Define the Nine Heritage
Gardens on the Wall
© WHITRAP Suzhou 2021
寻找“9座苏州园林”的游戏
© 亚太遗产中心(苏州) 2021

Activity of "World Heritage
in the Eyes of Youth"
© WHITRAP Suzhou 2021
“青少年眼中的世界遗产”活动
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Foreign Experts' Chinese New Year Experience in the Lingering Garden

外国专家体验苏式中国年活动成功举办

Jiang Yeqin and Jin Yifan, WHITRAP Suzhou
蒋叶琴和金懿帆, 亚太遗产中心(苏州)



An activity aiming to allow international experts to experience the Chinese New Year was successfully organized in the afternoon of February 6, 2021 in one of the world heritage site in Suzhou. The event was jointly organized by WHITRAP Suzhou, Suzhou Municipal Gardening and Greening Bureau and Suzhou Science and Technology Bureau. More than ten experts from the United States, France, South Korea, Brazil, Nigeria, Jamaica and other countries were invited to experience the Chinese New Year customs in the classical garden of the Lingering Garden. The foreign friends were impressed by the "Suzhou Style Chinese New Year" such as spring couplets writing, paper-cutting for window decoration, and garden visiting. Happy to be invited to such cultural exchange activities, they think the activities of this kind can help them to learn more about Chinese traditional culture and have a good understanding of Suzhou gardens. In the future, WHITRAP Suzhou will further strengthen its cooperation with Suzhou Science and Technology Bureau and universities, primary and secondary schools in Suzhou, to organize series of international cultural exchange activities on Jiangnan culture and Suzhou classical gardens for foreign experts, teachers and students.

2月6日下午,苏州中心与苏州市园林和绿化管理局及苏州市科技局共同组织举办“外国专家体验苏式中国年”活动。活动邀请来自美国、法国、韩国、巴西、尼日利亚、牙买加等国的十几位专家在苏州古典园林——留园中体验苏州过年习俗,通过写福字、春联、剪窗花、游园等,让外国友人深深感受了一把“苏式年味”。

活动现场,来自工业园区星海实验中学世界遗产社团的同学们向参加活动的外籍专家介绍中国传统文化和江南春节民俗。同学们细致讲解了春联、福字、窗花的寓意以及压岁钱、年夜饭等中国春节习俗的由来,并且与外国朋友一起书写福字,传递新春祝福。来自法国尼日利亚的专家朱丽叶在活动中提到,苏州的人文、学术氛围都很好,这是她第一次在苏州参加这样的文化交流活动,了解到很多的中国传统文化,对苏州园林也有了新的认识。苏州大学的法语教师鲁山德表示,苏州在法国很有名,他非常喜欢苏州的水、苏州的历史文化和苏州的园林,希望能够一直在苏州生活。

未来,苏州中心将加强与苏州市科技局以及苏州高校、中小学等联络与合作,面向外籍专家、老师与学生,围绕江南文化和苏州古典园林开展系列国际文化交流活动。

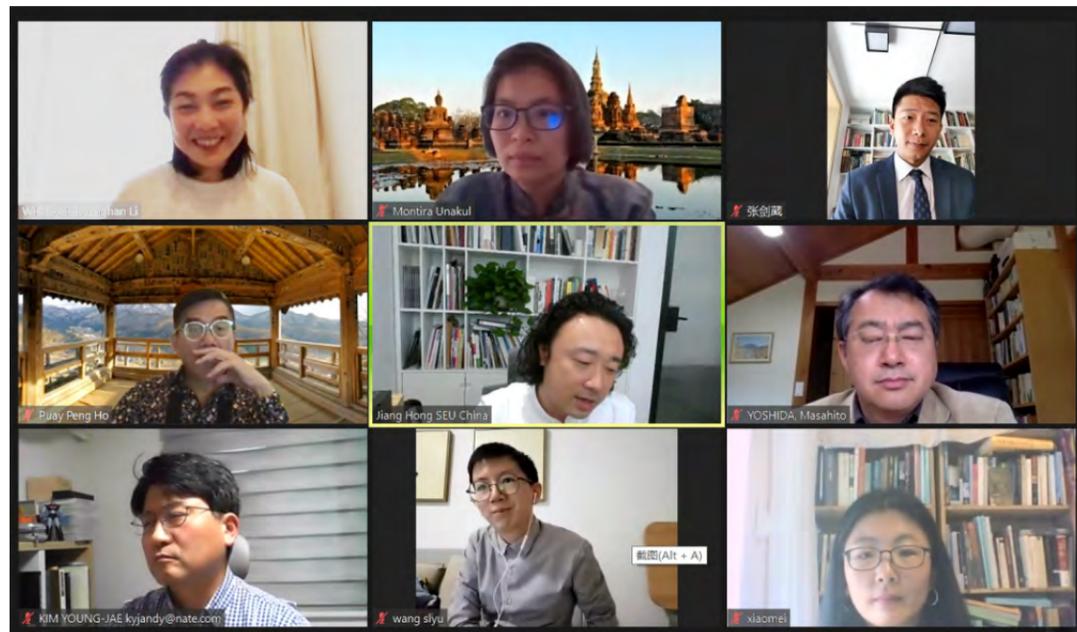
Group Photo
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Calligraphy Experience
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书法体验
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International Conference on World Heritage and Contemporary Asia Society

“遗产研究与当代亚洲社会”国际研讨会

Peiyuan Shu, Lina Park and Tianyi Xie WHITRAP Beijing
疏沛原, 朴俐娜, 谢天屹 亚太遗产中心(北京)



On April 17th, 2021, the “Heritage Studies and Contemporary Asia Society: International Conference on the Future of World Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region” organized by WHITRAP Beijing and Peking University School of Archaeology and Museology, was held online. Other co-organizers included Southeast University School of Architecture, Asian Academy for heritage Management (AAHM), Fudan University Department of Cultural Heritage and Museology, Fudan University Research Center for Land and Cultural Resources. The conference invited scholars from China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Thailand to present on this topic, providing new ideas and countermeasures for heritage protection in the Asia-Pacific region.

The 21st century faces many unique challenges and drastic changes brought about by disasters, pandemics, deepening social and political polarization, climate change, global economic stresses, the digital revolution, to name a few; and the biggest challenge facing the heritage field is the relevance of heritage and its conservation to these broad issues. The field of heritage study has henceforth generated rising interests across disciplines, and the emergent need for an integrated and holistic approach. On the other hand, it is widely recognized there exists cultural differences on the notion of heritage, and culturally specific perspective is integral to understanding and fostering its conservation and management.

It is under such context that the UNESCO World Heritage Institute of Training and Research in the Asia and the

Pacific Region (WHITRAP Beijing) initiated the University Network for Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (UN-HAP), with support from participating institutional partners. UN-HAP is a regional platform that aims to promote institutional cooperation through sharing of knowledge and experience among universities in the Asia-Pacific Region, catalyzing regional heritage discourses that can shape the future of Asian heritage through education and learning.

The conference was hosted by Zhang Jianwei, deputy director and assistant professor of the School of Archaeology and Museology at Peking University, and executive deputy director of WHITRAP Beijing. Professor Chen Jianli, the Secretary of the Party Committee at the School of Archaeology and Museology delivered an opening speech. On behalf of the School, he congratulated the convening of this meeting and expressed gratitude to the co-organizers for their support. He introduced the background of WHITRAP Beijing and the support for the institution from the School, and highly affirmed the importance of the establishment of UN-HAP to Peking University and other universities in the Asia-Pacific region. He wished this conference a great success.

The conference consisted of two themes: “Trends and Approaches towards Heritage Management in the Asian Context” and “Review and Prospect of Heritage Education in Asia”. The first panel was moderated by Wang Siyu, assistant professor of the School of Archaeology and Museology at Peking University. The four speakers presented ideas on heritage management from different perspectives. Song Feng, associate professor of the School of Urban and Environmental Sciences of Peking University and Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing, presented “The Past and Present of Chinese Cultural Landscapes”, citing examples of cultural landscapes with varied typologies and large spans, and discussed the historical process, current status and prospects of China’s natural and cultural heritage conservation. Zhao Xiaomei, associate professor of the Department of Cultural Heritage and Museology at Fudan University, has adopted a multi-disciplinary analysis framework and research method, and tried to expand the value typology of rural heritage through case analysis in the southwest and southeast regions of China. Professor Kim Young Jae from Korea National University of Cultural Heritage, selected the reconstruction of heritage sites in South Korea as case studies, and discussed the engagement of local community through improvement projects that are relevant to the daily life, endowing buildings with cultural or public functions, thereby achieved the conservation and revitalization of architectural heritage sites. From the perspective of heritage laws and regulations, Jiang Hong, associate professor of the School of Architecture at Southeast University, discussed the problems, solutions, and trends in the application of relevant laws and regulations highlighted in two heritage sites of different scales, namely Datong city and Xiaoxihu Historical District.

The second panel was moderated by Li Guanghan, assistant director of WHITRAP Beijing. Three speakers summarized the experience and achievements of heritage education at different levels. Professor Masahito Yoshida of the University of Tsukuba, Japan, introduced a series of capacity building seminars and training activities launched by the University of Tsukuba, based on their five-year experience as the UNESCO Chair on Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation. Ho Puay-peng, head of the Department of Architecture at National University of Singapore, introduced the teaching methods and results in architecture conservation offered by their department, and outlined the rich historical and cultural heritage of Southeast Asia, with particular emphasis on the important value of historical buildings, neighborhoods, and urban landscapes. From the practical work of international organizations, Dr. Montira UNAKUL of UNESCO’s Bangkok Office emphasized the importance of heritage conservation in the United Nations’ 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, introduced the UNESCO cultural heritage management capacity framework, and emphasized the importance to build a cooperative network of heritage conservation education at a global scale.

In the discussion session moderated by Li Guanghan, the speakers had in-depth discussions on issues regarding urban heritage, international cooperation and exchanges on heritage conservation, and also answered some of the questions from the audiences. Finally, Prof. Zhang Jianwei made a brief summary of the speech to conclude the meeting and announced the formal establishment of UN-HAP.

2021年4月17日, 亚太遗产中心北京中心与北京大学考古文博学院联合主办的“遗产研究与当代亚洲社会”国际研讨会在线上召开。协办单位包括东南大学建筑学院、联合国教科文组织·国际文化遗产保护与修复研究中心-亚洲遗产管理学会秘书处(AAHM)、复旦大学文物与博物馆学系、复旦大学国土与文化资源研究中心。会议邀请了包括中国、日本、韩国、新加坡、泰国等不同国家不同文化背景的学者针对这一主题进行了主旨发言, 为亚太地区遗产的保护提供了新的思路和对策。

21世纪的人类社会面临着诸多独特挑战和巨大变化——流行病、社会政治分化、气候变化、全球经济压力、数字革命等。而在自然与文化遗产(以下简称遗产)研究领域, 最值得关心的议题, 则是在当前世界的快速发展及上述议题的

影响之下如何落实遗产的保护与研究。由此，遗产研究领域引入了跨学科研究的研究方法，并迫切需要探索出一种多学科融合的解决方案。同时，人们普遍认为今天的国际社会在面对遗产问题时依然存在各类地区差异，特定的区域视角对于理解和促进遗产的保护与管理是不可或缺的。

在这一语境下，亚太遗产中心北京中心在参与机构合作伙伴的支持下发起了亚太地区高校遗产网络（UN-HAP）。UN-HAP是一个区域平台，旨在通过在亚太地区各高校之间共享知识和经验来促进机构合作，激发区域遗产话语，通过教育和学习塑造亚洲遗产的未来。本次“遗产研究与当代亚洲社会”国际学术研讨会即是UN-HAP框架下的第一场学术活动。

会议由北京大学考古文博学院副院长、助理教授、亚太遗产中心北京中心常务副主任张剑葳主持，考古文博学院党委书记、教授陈建立致开幕辞。陈建立代表北京大学考古文博学院对本次会议的召开表示祝贺，并对各协办单位的支持表示感谢。他介绍了亚太北京中心的学术背景，表示了考古文博学院对中心的全力支持，并高度肯定了UN-HAP的成立对北京大学乃至亚太地区各高校的重要意义。他预祝本次会议取得圆满成功。

本次会议分为两个主题：亚洲背景下的遗产管理趋势与方法，以及亚洲遗产教育的回顾与展望。第一部分由北京大学考古文博学院助理教授王思渝主持，四位发言者从不同的角度展开了遗产管理的研究思路。北京大学城市与环境学院副教授、亚太北京中心副主任宋峰以“中国文化景观的前世与今生”为题，引用了种类多、跨度大的文化景观实例，讨论了中国自然与文化遗产的保护历程、发展现状与未来展望。复旦大学文物与博物馆学系副教授赵晓梅采取了多学科交融的分析框架与研究方法，通过对西南与东南两个区域的案例分析，尝试拓展乡村遗产的价值范畴。韩国传统文化大学教授金荣才（KIM, YOUNG JAE）选取了韩国汉阳洞等多个遗产地的重建作为案例，讨论了如何通过改善日常生活工程、赋予建筑物文化或公共功能来激发社区的灵感，从而实现建筑遗产地的保育与振兴。东南大学建筑学院副教授江泓则从遗产保护法律法规的角度出发，讨论了大同市与小西湖历史街区两个不同尺度的遗产地案例中体现的问题、解决方法以及相关法规适用的趋势。

第二部分由亚太遗产中心北京中心主任助理李光涵主持，三位发言者总结了不同层面的遗产教育经验与成果。日本筑波大学教授吉田正人（Masahito Yoshida）从筑波大学教科文组织自然与文化遗产教席计划的五年经验出发，介绍了学校推出的一系列能力建设研讨会和培训活动。新加坡国立大学建筑系系主任何培斌（Puay-peng Ho）介绍了新国立建筑系提供的建筑保护教学方法与成果，概述了东南亚地区丰富的历史文化遗产，尤其强调了历史建筑、街区和城市景观的重要价值。联合国教科文组织曼谷办事处的Montira UNAKUL博士从国际组织的实务工作出发，强调遗产保护在联合国2030年可持续发展目标中的位置，介绍了教科文组织正在建设的文化遗产管理能力框架，以及在全球范围内构建遗产保护教育合作网络的必要。

发言结束后，在李光涵的主持下，与会嘉宾在历史城市遗产、遗产保护的国际合作与交流等问题上进行了深入的讨论，并与参会听众就相关问题进行了交流与分享。最后，张剑葳对会议发言作简要总结，宣布UN-HAP高校遗产网络正式成立。

UNESCO Chair on Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation in Asia and the Pacific

Capacity Building Workshop on Nature-Culture Linkage (CBWNCL)

- 2016 CBWNCL 1 "Agricultural Landscape"
- 2017 CBWNCL 2 " Sacred Landscape"
- 2018 CBWNCL 3 "Disaster and Resilience"
- 2019 CBWNCL 4 "Mixed Natural and Cultural Heritage"
- 2020 Preparation of UNESCO Heritage Paper "Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation"



57 Young Professionals and Mid-carriers from Asia and the Pacific and 20 graduate students

Prof. Yoshida's Presentation
© WHITRAP Beijing 2021
专家演讲画面
© 亚太遗产中心（北京）2021

Record on "Art and Culture Countryside" Co-creation Camp in Pingyao

“艺文乡野”平遥共创营活动纪实

Shanghai Helin Art Promotion Institution

禾邻社

In 2020, WHITARP Shanghai, the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) of Tongji University and Yishao Culture jointly planned and launched the *Heritage Imagination - Pingyao Stories* original picture book and heritage promotion project. For the purpose of the creation of this series of picture books, and to allow interactions among cultural and art practitioners who are concerned about the sustainable development of culture in real community scenarios and to promote the protection, development and innovation of local culture, Yishao Culture, together with Shanghai Helin Art Promotion Institution, a non-profit art institution that has long been working on culture and education, organized the "Art and Culture in Countryside" co-creation camp in the ancient city of Pingyao, a world cultural heritage site. During the camp, the artists had in-depth exchanges with local cultural practitioners with the academic support of WHITRAP Shanghai and Urban Heritage Conservation (UHC) of Tongji University. After five days of in situ co-creation activities, the prototype of the picture book was born. During this period, the local culture of Pingyao aired its voice through the tool of contemporary art, while contemporary art is injected with new vitality by the nourishment of local culture.

2020年，联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）（WHITARP Shanghai）、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院（CAUP）和勺文化（Yishao Culture）联合策划并发起了《遗产的想象力——平遥故事》原创绘本及遗产推广项目。为了创作好这套系列绘本，也为了让关注文化可持续发展的文化艺术从业者能在真实的社区场景下进行跨界互动与创作，并推动本土文化的保护、发展和创新，勺文化携手长期深耕于文化与教育领域的非盈利艺术机构禾邻社（Shanghai Helin Art Promotion Institution），在世界文化遗产地平遥古城主办了“艺文乡野”共创营。共创营期间，在亚太遗产中心（上海）和同济大学UHC城乡遗产保护工作室的学术支持下，艺术家与本土文化者进行了深入交流。在为期5天的在地采风共创后，绘本的雏形方案诞生了。期间，平遥的本土文化借助当代艺术的力量发声，当代艺术也因着本土文化的滋养获得生命力。



Aerial View of Pingyao Ancient City
© Shanghai Helin Art Promotion Institution, 2021
平遥古城鸟瞰 © 禾邻社, 2021

Pingyao Residence
© Shanghai Helin Art Promotion Institution, 2021
平遥民居 © 禾邻社, 2021

The Pingyao Co-Creation Camp was held from January 12 to 16, 2021. Artists, local cultural researchers and craftsmen stimulated and collided with each other during the visits and exchanges of ideas in the ancient city of Pingyao, and gradually fermented the creation of the Pingyao story.

平遥共创营于2021年1月12日至16日举办，艺术家们与本地文化研究者们、手工艺人们在平遥古城内外的探访与交流中相互激发碰撞，并慢慢发酵和酝酿出了关于平遥故事的创作。



January 11, 2021 Arrival

On January 11, we checked in and held a meeting at Yide Inn, a well-preserved residential building in the ancient city of Pingyao. The artists received a package of materials, an A4 clipboard with a map of the ancient city of Pingyao and a detailed schedule. This urban planning map will be the guide to lead the camp members around the ancient city in the next few days.

Fortunately, two guests, a local cultural researcher Deng Xiaohua and inheritors of intangible cultural heritage (Jinzhong gold and silverware) Liu Xingdong, was invited to the opening dinner. During the dinner, both of them talked with the artists about the interesting life in Pingyao and recalled their childhood life. In the tangy aroma of Pingyao cuisine, the relations between the members of the co-creation camp gradually warmed up.



Group Photo
© Shanghai Helin Art Promotion Institution, 2021
共创营合影 © 禾邻社, 2021
Welcome Dinner
© Shanghai Helin Art Promotion Institution, 2021
开营晚宴 © 禾邻社, 2021
Improvisation by Artists
© Shanghai Helin Art Promotion Institution, 2021
艺术家们即兴创作 © 禾邻社, 2021

2021/1/11 抵达

1月11日，我们在平遥古城内保护得当的民居建筑一得客栈签到、会面。艺术家们领取了资料基础包，一块夹着平遥古城地图与详细日程安排的A4夹板。这份城市规划地图将在之后的几天里带领共创营的成员们逛遍古城。

开营晚宴有幸邀请到本地文化研究者邓晓华老师与晋中金银器非遗传承人刘兴东老师。席间，他俩和艺术家们聊起有趣的平遥生活，还忆起小时候的生活。在平遥美食的扑鼻香气之中，共创营的氛围逐渐热络。



January 12, 2021 Day One

January 12th marked our first acquaintance with the ancient city of Pingyao. Strolling on the top of the city walls, looking down upon the city, we caught sight of a flock of pigeons hovering over the ancient buildings. Everything here seems to be sealed in time. Led by a local guide and accompanied by Mr. Deng, we also visited China Ticket Museum *Rishengchang*, Confucian Temple and City God Temple. Before sunset, the owner of the Yide Inn guided us a tour in his inn, which is also a well-preserved traditional residential house.

After an overview during the day, we executed the co-creation activities on this topic at night. Reviewing, discussing, and stimulating, artists gradually unfolded their improvisations on large papers. Everything popped out in the creation is fresh and full of vitality in contrast with the calmness of the ancient city.



January 13, 2021 Day Two

January 13. The building and completion of the ancient city must inevitably be based on local natural setting, geographical environment and human factors. To broaden our horizons, we asked local cultural researcher Deng Xiaohua to schedule a tour out of Pingyao and to take a look at Du Village which was surrounded by rammed earth fort walls. There are still many houses from Ming and Qing Dynasties in the village. Although most of them have been dilapidated, the grandeur of the past is still visible. In order to have direct talks with local residents, we also visited some villagers to experience their lifestyle and habits on the spot. In the afternoon, Mr. Deng took us to a visit in the Shuanglin Temple, which is famous for its wood carvings and clay sculptures.

In the evening, Tian Xiaogeng from Yishao Culture shared with the audience the creation process of a picture book from collecting materials to producing picture books, and demonstrated with vivid cases. The artists also asked many questions. The special lecture which was planned for one hour was extended to two hours in order to give better answers.

2021/1/12 第一天

1月12日，是我们与平遥古城的初相识。漫步在城墙之上，纵览全城，鸽群盘旋在古建筑的上空。这里的一切像被时间封存。在本地导览者的带领与邓晓华老师的陪同下，我们还参观了票号博物馆日升昌、文庙、城隍庙。日落之前，一得客栈的老板带我们参观了一得客栈，这里也是保存完好传统民居古建筑。

在经历了白天的概览后，晚上的共创我们便围绕这个主题展开。回顾、讨论、碰撞、激发，艺术家们的即兴创作在巨幅纸上逐渐展开。和古城的沉稳相比，创作中的一切都是新鲜的，有生命力的。

2021/1/13 第二天

1月13日，古城的建成，必然依托当地的自然环境、地理环境与人文因素。为了让我们的视野更加开阔，我们请本土文化研究者邓晓华老师带领我们走出平遥古城，去夯土堡墙围拢的杜村看一看。村子里尚存许多明清时的民宅，虽然大部分已经破败，但依稀可见当年的气度。为了和当地的村民能近距离的沟通，我们还拜访了一些村民，现场感受他们的生活方式与习惯。下午，邓老师带我们参观了以木雕泥塑闻名的双林寺。

晚上，一勺文化的田晓耕与大家分享了从采风到绘本产生的过程，用实际案例展示绘本诞生的过程。艺术家们也提出很多疑问，为了给大家更好的解答，原本一小时的专讲被生生延长到两小时。

Students Interviewed Villagers with Mr. Deng
© Shanghai Helin Art Promotion Institution, 2021
邓晓华老师带我们走进村民家中交流 © 禾邻社, 2021

January 14, 2021 Day Three

On January 14th, in order to equip the artist with a better understanding of the local culture, we visited Ms. Zhang Gaiqing who is in charge of the management of the City God Temple. Her father was one of those essential members who welcomed Prof. Ruan Yisan's call for "saving the city from the sword (*Daoxialiu Cheng*)". The family is also responsible for the important mission of protecting the ancient city and restoring ancient buildings. She also invited Mr. Wen, who is knowledgeable about restoration techniques, to answer the questions.

In the afternoon, the artists were free to explore the ancient city. With the background information gathered in previous visits, they have fostered their own different points of interest. Some went to the Lacquerware Museum to get a glimpse of the intangible heritage craftsmanship; some went to the Folklore Museum for extra knowledge and skills; and some other talked excitedly with local residents in the corners and alleys. Little by little, the time and memories in the ancient city were unearthed by the artists and inspired their source of creations.



January 15, 2021 Day Four

It was January 15th, a full day of solid creative workshops. Through the RSVP Cycles method of co-creation, everyone's creative motivation was stimulated with new idea sparks stirred. Director Ji, who has been serving the city-planning department of Pingyao for many years, and Mr. Deng, a participated in our co-creation sessions as observers and supporters for local culture resource.

It was a brain-consuming day but a rewarding one, while the selected topics of the story and knowledge books gradually surfaced.

2021/1/14 第三天

1月14日，为能更好的让艺术家了解当地的文化生态，我们拜访了城隍庙负责人张改卿老师，她父亲就是当年响应阮仪三“刀下留城”的重要人员之一，家族也肩负着保护古城、修复古建的重要使命。她还邀请了深谙修复技术的温师傅一道给大家答疑解惑。

下午，艺术家们就在古城里自由探索。有了之前的背景铺垫，他们有了各自不同的兴趣点。有人去了推光漆器博物馆一窥非遗手艺，有人去了民俗博物馆进阶补课，也有人在街角巷落与当地居民交谈甚欢。古城里的时光、记忆，一点点地被艺术家们挖掘出来，成为他们创作的灵感。

2021/1/15 第四天

1月15日，是整整一天扎实的创作工作坊，经由 RSVP Cycles 循环共创法，大家的创作动力被激发，彼此的想法在碰撞激荡。常年在平遥做古城规划的冀局长和鼎力支持我们的邓晓华老师作为观察者与本地文化支持者，参与了我们的共创。

这是耗费脑力的一天，也是收获颇丰的一天，故事书与知识书的选题逐渐浮出水面。

January 16, 2021 Day Five

On January 16th, a day was saved for artists to do free creations. After about 6 hours, the drafts came out. Everyone had their own styles and ideas. So they discussed in groups to reorganize the idea of the knowledge book and each developed a draft of the story book by themselves.

In the evening, we invited Mr. Deng Xiaohua, a local cultural researcher and inheritor of wood-block New Year pictures, Mr. Liang Weiguo, an inheritor of wood carving and clay sculpture, Mr. Li Yaming, an inheritor of lacquerware techniques, Director Mao Renyi from the Education Bureau, and the owner of Yide Inn as juries to review draft works of the artists. After listening to the sharing, Mr. Deng commented "It's very difficult, and I never have expected such a great job", his eyes moistening with emotion. At this moment, the tranquil ancient city of Pingyao seemed to be lightened up by these young artists and the people who loved it so much.

2021/1/16 第五天

1月16日，留给艺术家的自由创作。历经6小时左右，样稿出来了。每个人的风格和思路都不一样，他们分组讨论共创出了知识书的构思，又独自构思了故事书的样稿。

晚上，我们邀请了本地文化研究者兼木板年画传承人邓晓华老师、木雕泥塑传承人梁卫国老师、漆器传承人李雅明老师、教育局的毛仁义主任、一得客栈老板等担任评委，一起观摩了各位艺术家的样稿分享。邓老师听完分享，说了六个字“不容易、没想到”，情至深处连眼眶都湿润了。此刻，宁静的平遥古城仿佛被这群年轻艺术家们和深爱着它的人们点燃了。



The Pingyao Co-Creation Camp showed us the charm of this creative form and its greater value beyond creation, which was to inspire local wisdom and strength, tapping into multi-perspective communication and participation. Editors, painters, story writers, local artists and cultural workers in collaboration with each other contributed their wisdom and talents through exchange, and enriched their understanding and emotional connections to the ancient city of Pingyao and its culture. Eventually they returned to the reflection on themselves and the meaning of their creations. How to better convey the essence of local culture in the creation, and allow readers to have a meaningful connection with the place through reading their works? These are also the topics that the organizers and participants of the co-creation camp are constantly exploring.

此次平遥共创营让我们看到了这种创作形式的魅力和在创作之外的更大价值：激发本土智慧与力量，挖掘多视角沟通与参与，编辑、绘画者、故事写作者、本地艺术工作者与文化工作者，他们在交流中贡献着自己的智慧和才能，也在协作中发展和丰富着自己对平遥古城及其文化的理解和情感连接，并最终回归对自我、对创作的意义反思，如何更好地在创作中传达地方文化的精髓，并能让读者通过阅读作品与这个地方产生有意义的联结，这些也是共创营的组织者和参与者不断探索的议题。

Stepping into the Heritage Community: The Ripple Action's Street/Village Kaleidoscope

走进遗产社区：“涟漪行动”之街道/村落万象

The "Beautiful Nostalgia" team of Tongji University
同济大学美丽乡村公益团队

In 2021, WHITRAP Shanghai and the "Beautiful Nostalgia" team of Tongji University continue the tradition of previous years and jointly launched the fourth phase of the *Ripple Action*, a heritage promotion project for young volunteers. The *Ripple Action* calls on youngsters from Chinese colleges and universities to become communicators and pioneers, and to go deep into cities and towns across the country to carry our cultural identification, empowerment, and dissemination actions. The project, aiming at enhancing youngsters' ability to recognize and protect the diversity of local culture, is expected to generate 'ripples' in the people, in the land, and in the activities of social forces; hence the name of the project.

In the past three years, the *Ripple Action* has successfully gone through four phases of the "Hometown Stories of Water", the "Taste of Home", the "Treasure of Home" and this fourth phase of "Street Kaleidoscope/Village Kaleidoscope". A total of 1,220 young volunteers from 554 teams across the country returned to their hometowns during winter and summer vacations to explore and spread the cultural heritage of their homes, establishing a socially influential brand of heritage volunteer action among young people.

	<p>涟漪家园第一期：家园水故事</p> <p>112 位来自同济大学等高校的青年志愿者 足迹遍布 23 个省、80 余个县市 包含 26 个历史文化名城名镇名村 调查点覆盖 20 处世界文化遗产及古遗址 产出 200 份家园水名片 创作 60 件形式丰富的水创作作品 拍摄 1000 余张家园水照片 撰写 13 万字调研成果报告 1 次同济大学钟埭成果展 1 次2019年上海城市空间艺术季邀请展 5 次涟漪青年论坛、圆桌、读书会、工作坊</p>		<p>涟漪家园第二期：家乡的味道</p> <p>255 支青年团队 产出 129 份约 3600 页《味道一方志》 约 40 万字《采访观察录》 165 件家园创意作品 10 次青年赋能课程与社群活动 1 本《涟漪》发刊号电子杂志 1 场涟漪青年论坛 百余支系列涟漪宣传视频</p>
	<p>涟漪家园第三期：家乡的宝藏</p> <p>327 位来自 108 所高校的青年志愿者 足迹遍布 90 余个县市 产出 62 份约 2000 页《宝藏一方志》 30 万字《宝藏档案卡》 80 个宝藏创意视频 10 场赋能课程及社群活动 8 篇记录涟漪青年所思所得的微信文章 2 个地方专项立项 34 个高校团委专项</p>		<p>涟漪家园第四期：街道/村落万象</p> <p>来自 98 所高校的 212 位青年志愿者 组成 57 支涟漪小队 足迹遍布 25 个省、56 个县市 产出 57 份总计 1427 页《一方志成果集》 11 场赋能课程及社群分享活动 157 份传播家乡特色文化的主题图文投稿 48 篇展示调研过程及创意成果的推文 21 件传递街道/村落之美的创意作品 12 次有推广应用潜力的研学策划与实施 研学参与人数达 270 人 行动直接影响/链接人数达 815 人 链接官方机构/民间组织 83 处</p>

Overview of the Results
of the *Ripple Action*
© Beautiful Nostalgia
涟漪行动成果概览
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In January 2021, the fourth phase of the *Ripple Action* "Street Kaleidoscope/Village Kaleidoscope" was officially launched. The action focused on the neighborhood community space, and invited young volunteers to conduct survey and research in the "street community" (or "village community" of rural area) in their hometown. The whole initiative was highlighted in three dimensions – "independent application of project", "innovation on system", and "deepening of the dissemination".

The action took the form of "organizing teams voluntarily and applying project independently". The initiative encouraged young volunteers to go back to their hometown to assemble partners and select topics. By discovering the highlights of the street/village heritage community, the participants were expected to carry out personalized explorations, and develop featuring research plans and dissemination activities to create a collection of research findings for the heritage community they studied. In the end, projects submitted by 71 teams were approved, covering a number of topics such as conservation plan of street and rural communities, architectural style, folklore heritage, industrial development and collective memory, etc. The flexible format gave full play to volunteers capacity and creativity.

In this process, the Beautiful Nostalgia Team continued to advance the support system for young volunteers, providing highly oriented feedbacks for project application and mid-term review. Other support included necessary funding, supervisors, and 7 detailed trainings to explain the whole process from topic selection to the demonstration of outcomes. The organizers also prepared action toolkits, collaboration toolkits, and templates to collect outcomes to comprehensively improve volunteers' capacity to conduct research and spread outcomes. Among them, the supervisor system of "one-to-one peer mentor" where new team members are walked along by a senior member; and expert mentors give mid-term feedback and conduct periodic review" not only helped the teams to solve questions in a timely manner, but also enhance the cohesion of members and the transmission of knowledge and experience. This innovative mechanism has been well recognized by the volunteers.

How to further spread the influence of cultural heritage and expand the social links of volunteers? The action innovatively set up a "dissemination competition", which invited volunteers to publicize and promote the outcome of their projects to enable more people to appreciate the charm of the streets from the perspective of young people. They were also encouraged to develop a street/village study activity for teenagers, which aimed to sow a seed of cultural heritage in their hearts. Finally, the volunteers completed 48 pieces of high-quality publicity articles to promote research outcomes and organized 12 study activities to allow more local residents to understand, recognize, and participate in the action. In addition, the team has organized community activities such as calls for papers themed "Homeland Kaleidoscope" and Ripple TALK experience sharing, which has attracted more than 3,000 people watching online. With expanding social influence of the action, it also facilitated the development of a volunteer network for the young people who love their home.

Up to now, the fourth phase of the *Ripple Action* has produced the following phased results:

- 57 copies of *Achievement Compilation of Homeland Locality* collecting 1427 pages of street and village cultures in China;
- 11 empowerment courses and community activities to enhance youth participation;
- 157 publicity articles presenting and spreading the characteristic culture of hometown;
- 48 Wechat articles presenting the actions, research process and creative achievements of volunteers;
- 21 creative works conveying the beauty of the street/village;
- 12 research plans and its implementation covering 210 teenagers;
- 815 people as beneficiaries directly influenced by the action;
- 83 official institutions/civil organizations connected through the action;

What is even more valuable is the sincere feedbacks provided by the volunteers, which will guide the *Ripple Action* in the future.

At present, a campaign to further disseminate the outcomes in forms of Wechat articles, creative videos and lectures, etc. are under way. The 3rd Ripple Youth Forum will also be held soon to present and publish results of the action online and to encourage in-depth discussion about how to involve young people into heritage protection and inheritance.



2021年，联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）与同济大学美丽乡愁公益团队延续往年传统，联合发起了青年志愿者遗产推广项目“涟漪行动”第四期。行动以家园文化遗产相关主题为线索，号召广大高校青年志愿者作为先行者与传播者，深入到各个城市村镇，开展文化梳理、赋能、传播等行动，旨在增进青年志愿者对地方文化及其多样性的认识与保护能力，激起文化保育接力的“人”之涟漪，激起地方文化营造的“地”之涟漪，激起社会力量共同参与的“共创”之涟漪。

三年来，“涟漪行动”项目已成功举办第一期“家园水故事”、第二期“家园的味道”、第三期“家园的宝藏”及第四期“街道万象/村落万象”，来自全国各地的总计554支团队1220名青年志愿者，利用寒暑期时间返回家乡，探索、传播家园的文化遗产，形成了具有社会影响力的青年遗产志愿行动品牌。

2021年1月，涟漪行动第四期“街道万象/村落万象”正式启动。行动聚焦志愿者身边的街区社区空间，邀请青年志愿者以家乡的“街道社区”为研究对象（乡村地区志愿者以“村落社区”为研究对象）进行返乡调查，并形成了“自主申报立项”、“支持体系创新”、“传播挑战深化”三大行动亮点。

本次青年行动首次采取“自行组队，申报立项”的形式，邀请返乡青年们集结身边伙伴，自选主题、挖掘街道/村落遗产社区的闪光点、开展个性化的探索，并策划特色研学、传播活动，创造专属的遗产社区调研成果集。最终有71支队伍立项成功，囊括街道与乡村社区的保护规划、建筑风貌、民俗传承、产业发展、集体记忆等多项议题，高自由度的项目孵化形式更有利于志愿者们充分展示行动力与创造力。

在此过程中，美丽乡愁团队持续完善对青年志愿者的支持体系，提供了高针对性的立项及中期评审反馈、行动经费、全程陪伴的导师制度、从选题解读到成果创作的7次详尽赋能课程、行动锦囊及协作工具包、成果集模板等过程性支持，全面提升志愿团队的家园调研力、家园链接力、家园传播力及家园创变力。其中，“一对一朋辈导师全程跟进、以老带新；专家导师中期反馈、阶段性审核”的导师制度，既帮助了项目团队及时解决疑问、拓展视野，也有助于增强往期志愿者的黏性、传承行动经验，这一创新机制得到了志愿者们的一致好评。

如何深化文化遗产的传播效果，进一步扩大志愿者的社会链接？本次行动创新性地设立了“传播挑战”——邀请志愿者们为项目制作成果宣传推送，让更多人透过青年视角领略街道的魅力；或针对青少年策划一次街道/村落研学活动，在更多人心中播撒下文化传承的种子。最终志愿者完成了48篇高质量的调研成果宣传，举办了12次研学活动，让更多当地居民了解、认同、参与到行动中。此外，团队多次组织“家园万象”的主题投稿征集活动、涟漪TALK经验分享会等社群活动，获得了约3000人的在线观看，在扩大行动社会影响力的同时，也为全国各地的爱乡青年搭建起志愿者网络社群。

截至目前，涟漪行动第四期产出了以下阶段性成果：



- 57份总计1427页展线各地城市街道/乡村村落文化的《家园一方志成果集》
- 11次提升青年参与能力的赋能课程与社群分享活动
- 157份传播家乡特色文化的图文征集投稿
- 48篇展示青年行动、调研过程及创意成果的行动推送
- 21件用巧思和创意传递街道/村落之美的创意作品
- 12次过程详实、有推广应用潜力的研学策划与实施，辐射210名青少年
- 行动直接影响人数达815人
- 链接官方机构/民间组织83处
-

更为珍贵的是，参与的志愿者留下了真诚的反馈，这也指引涟漪行动在未来继续扩散。目前，以主题推送、创意视频、分享讲座等形式的传播计划正有序开展，第三届涟漪青年论坛也将于近期召开，对本期行动成果进行集中的线上展示和发布，同时继续深入探讨青年如何参与遗产保护与传承的重要话题。

Brief Introduction to the Charity Team "Beautiful Nostalgia" Team of Tongji University

The team was initiated by Tongji University students in 2015, hoping to build a bridge between the youth and the communication and education of local culture. The team's commitment is to carry out public activities such as homeland cultural research, youth empowerment activities, youth roundtable and salon, Ripple Youth Forum, cultural conservation toolkit promotion and youth community actions through the *Ripple Action*, a youth volunteer brand and its "Locality Chronicles (Yifangzhi)", a local culture transmission brand, so as to revalorize the values of cultural heritage and to build the capacity for the leaders of cultural heritage protection.

同济大学美丽乡愁公益团队简介

2015年由同济大学学生自主发起，希望成为青年参与乡土文化公众传播与乡土教育的桥梁。目前，团队致力于通过“涟漪行动”青年志愿者品牌与“一方志”地方文化传播品牌，持续开展返乡文化调研、青年行动赋能、青年圆桌沙龙、涟漪青年论坛、文化保育工具包推广和青年社区行动等公众活动，以促进文化遗产多元价值的重新发现，助力文化传承青年领袖的赋能培养。

A Crumbling Gem: The Cultural Landscape of Civita di Bagnoregio

破碎的宝石：白露里治奥古城的文化景观

Anna Paola Pola, WHITRAP Shanghai
安娜波娜·宝拉，亚太遗产中心（上海）



Civita di Bagnoregio is a charming medieval small town of red tiled stone masonry buildings and stone paved narrow streets, set in a dramatically fragile and unstable environment, 120 kilometers north of Rome.

The landscape where the settlement is located is a ravine valley, made up of two different rocks. The base layer is made of ancient clay rock, rich in marine fossils (in Pleistocene, this region was a sea) and particularly subject to erosion. On top of this, there is a layer of tuff rock and lava material (approximately between 590 and 130 thousand years ago there was an active volcano in the area) also affected by fast erosion due to water and wind. The combination of the two rocks created a landscape featuring a hollow valley with many small tuff plateaus and cliffs that offered secure and defensible places for historic settlements. Civita di Bagnoregio, thanks to its striking position, settled on a small plateau of friable rock standing out the valley, is the most famous of these historic towns. Today, the only way to reach it a small pedestrian bridge.

A View of Civita
© AP. Pola / WHITRAP 2021
远眺白露里治奥古城
© 安娜 / 亚太遗产中心 2021

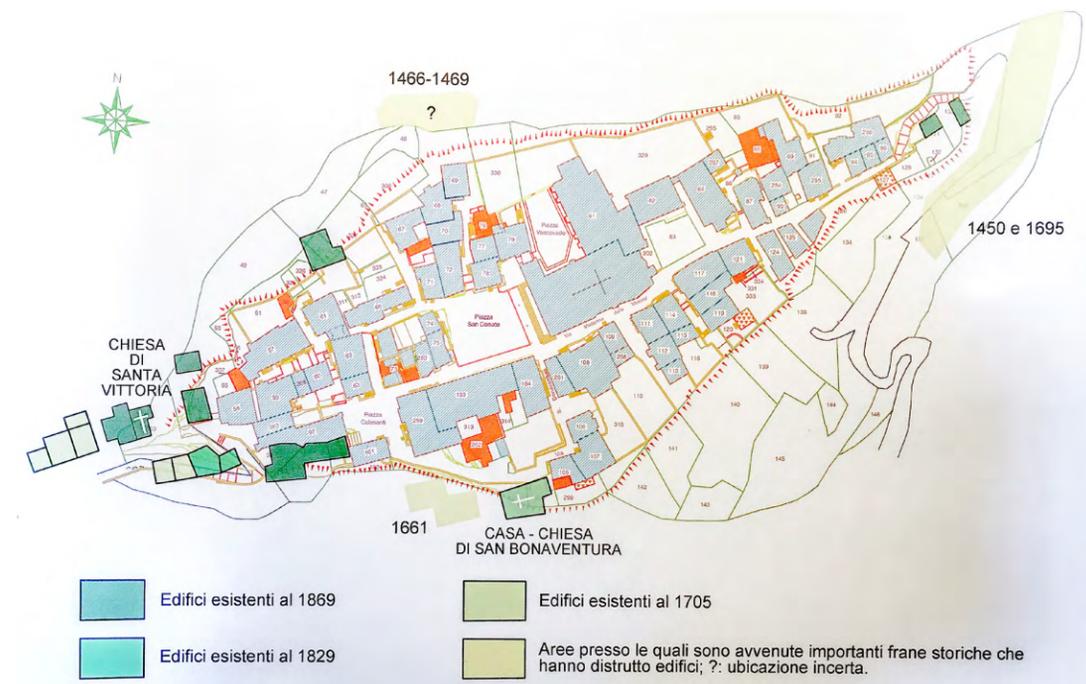
Since its construction, the town has faced severe threats from erosion, and the edges of the plateau where it sits are slowly but constantly collapsing. For this reason, in 2006, the town was placed on the World Monuments Fund's Watch List of the 100 Most Endangered Sites. For this same reason, for centuries, people living in the region have tried to save the town from its crumbling fate, hindering the natural degradation of the cliff and controlling natural erosion, making the town a paradigm of the struggle of men aiming to survive in a hostile, though beautiful, environment.

An incredible amount of historical records of geological events (mainly landslides), topographical and historical maps and documents have been collected about Civita and its surrounding landscape, along with stabilisation interventions, scientific and technical studies. Those documents have contributed to developing the science of soil consolidation (landslide science) and the history of this discipline in Italy and on the global scale.

In World War II, the Nazis partially destroyed the bridge linking Civita to the neighbouring town of Bagnoregio, and the villagers started to leave. A new bridge was built in the 1960s, but people living in extreme poverty were ordered out by the Italian Council. In 1981, *The Civita Institute*, a nonprofit corporation was established in towns by academics, architects, and students, linked with the Italian Studies Program of the University of Washington's College of Architecture and Urban Planning, intended to support cultural exchange and studies on the design quality of the built environment.

In the last decades, the town has experienced a tourist revival, also thanks to the famous Hayao Miyazaki's movie *Castle in the Sky* (1986) that was freely inspired by its location and architecture. Since 2010, the mayor of Bagnoregio has developed a cultural-led policy promoting arts events and cultural festivals, and in 2013 decided to limit the number of visitors and charge them to enter the village. Thanks to the toll, communal taxes were abolished in Civita and nearby Bagnoregio, making them the only towns without municipal taxes in Italy.

For its architecture, its landscape and, in particular, thanks to its extraordinary record of scientific documents, 'the Cultural Landscape of Civita di Bagnoregio' has been recently included in the national tentative list hoping to be recognised with the title of World Heritage site.



Map of the Village Displayed at the Civita Museum (Historical Landslides in Yellow) 白露里治奥古城平面图

白露里治奥古城是一个迷人的中世纪小镇。它由红砖砌成的石制建筑和石头铺成的狭窄街道组成，位于罗马以北120公里处，环境极其脆弱和不稳定。

小镇的峡谷景观由两块不同的岩石组成，这里也是人类的聚居区。此处的基底层由古老的粘土岩构成，富含海洋化石（在洪积世，该地区曾是一片海洋），极易受到侵蚀。此外，还有一层凝灰岩和熔岩物质（大约在59万至13万年前，该地区有一座活火山），也受到了快速的流水和风力侵蚀的影响。两块岩石的结合创造了一个具有许多小凝灰岩的高原和悬崖的空心山谷景观，为过去的人类提供了安全的并具有防御性的聚居地。白露里治奥惊人的地理位置——位于峡谷外一块易碎岩石上的小高地，使它成为了最著名的历史城镇之一。如今，人们只能通过一座小型天桥到达这个地方。

自建成以来，白露里治奥小镇一直面临着严重的侵蚀威胁，其所在的高地边缘正在不断地缓慢坍塌。因此，该镇于2006年被列入世界历史遗址观察名单的100个最濒危遗址之一。出于同样的原因，几个世纪以来，居住在该地区的人们一直试图拯救这座城镇，使其免于崩溃的命运。人们尝试阻止悬崖的自然退化、控制自然侵蚀，使这座城镇成为人类奋斗的典范——人们试图在一个险要与瑰丽并存的环境中生存。

人们收集了许多有关白露里治奥和其周边地区景观的地质事件的历史记录（主要关于滑坡）、地形和历史的地图等各种文件，以及相关的加固措施和科学技术研究。这些文件有助于在意大利和全球范围内发展土壤固结学（滑坡学）及其学科史。

在第二次世界大战期间，纳粹摧毁了一部分连接白露里治奥古城和周边其它小镇连接的桥梁，镇民们因此开始离开。20世纪60年代，人们修建了新的桥梁，但意大利议会下令驱逐了这些生活赤贫的人们。1981年，部分学者、建筑师和学生小镇成立了非营利性机构白露里治奥古城研究院（The Civita Institute），与华盛顿大学建筑与城市规划学院的意大利研究项目相联系，旨在支持与文化交流和建筑环境设计质量相关的研究。

在过去的几十年里，白露里治奥小镇经历了旅游业的复兴，这也要归功于宫崎骏的著名电影《天空之城》（1986），其灵感就来自于该镇的位置和建筑。自2010年以来，白露里治奥市长制定了一项以文化为主导的政策，以促进艺术活动和文化节的发展，并决定于2013年起限制进镇的游客数量、采取收费措施。得益于这项费用，白露里治奥古城和周边其他小镇取消了公共税，使其成为意大利唯一没有地方税的城镇。

由于其建筑、景观，特别是其非凡的科学的文献记录，“白露里治奥古城文化景观”最近已被列入意大利国家遗产预备清单，并有望加入世界遗产名录。



Civita Main Square and the Old Cathedral
© AP, Pola / WHITRAP 2021
白露里治奥古城的中心广场及老教堂
© 安娜 / 亚太遗产中心 2021

Visit to Shanghai Historic District: Wukang Building

历史城区探访——武康大楼

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穆星宇，亚太遗产中心（上海）

An Italian architect interviewed by me, when describing his own studio in Shanghai, stressed that although the founder was an Italian, the studio was not an Italian one nor those international design studio in China, but one based and for Shanghai. Shanghai is an open and inclusive city where the history is full of collisions between East and West, from which a number of building heritage originated from.

From this issue of the Newsletter, we will step into the city construction history of Shanghai, reviewing those highlight moments in the history of this magical city and exploring the source of its unique regional cultural influence.

曾经接受笔者采访的一位意籍建筑师，在描绘自己在上海开办的事务所时，曾一再强调尽管创始人是意大利人，但他们的事务所不是意大利的，也不是传统意义上开在中国的外籍事务所，而是一所开在上海的建筑事务所。上海，是个一个开放、包容的城市，中西方文化的交流也在此展开，留下了不同背景文化碰撞产生的建筑遗产。

从本期开始，我们将踏入上海这座城市的建造历程中，回顾魔都历史上的闪耀时刻，探寻她独特的地域文化影响力的源泉。



Wukang Building © Z. Zhang / WHITRAP Shanghai
武康大楼
© 张卓 / 亚太遗产中心（上海）

I chose Wukang Building for the first stop of my visit, because this historic building and the community where it is located are enjoying an astounding moment now: though a building of nearly one hundred years of history, it is quite influential on the Internet today. It ranked first on a social media app in terms of the number of recommenders for "Shanghai Photographing site", with 13,000 recommendations as of press time, followed by Shanghai Contemporary Art Museum which ranked second with 97,000 recommendations.

Wukang Building is located in Shanghai Hengfu Historical District today. The overall historical style of the community provides a comfortable and appropriate backdrop for this building. The facades of the historical buildings in the community present an orderly pattern, expressing the order of space. The physical environment they form provides a sound basis for the perception of order for those who enter the community. Edmund Bacon pointed out in the *Design of Cities* in 1967 that traditional urban design is based on the human expectations of visual order¹. Therefore, people can obtain a psychological expectation of order in Hengfu Historical District, with a sense of comfort and even joy.

Wukang Building was designed in 1924 by Hungarian architect Ladislaus Hudec and American architect R. A. Curry², and was originally named Normandy Apartment. In the 1920s, the French financial institution "International Savings Society", which was active in Shanghai, funded the establishment of Central China Real Estate Ltd. In 1924, it purchased a 30-degree-angle plot of land and built this apartment. This 30-degree plot is what made this building unique in the first place, while the building itself is also full of fun. Although this is the early work of Hudec before he rose to fame in Shanghai, we can see that it was designed with a great deal of thought and discretion.

The building plan is triangular in general according to the site it is located, while the ground floor takes the form of a verandah, forming a public space of transition between private and public environments. The design was innovative in Shanghai a century ago. There are several overlapping dimensions in the façade, as if a concerto is playing in the ear, with the color as the main character, and materials, forms and decorative secretions as the orchestra. All are divided into three sections with different frequencies.



The Overhead Photo
© XY. Mu / WHITRAP Shanghai
仰拍武康大楼
© 穆星宇 / 亚太遗产中心 (上海)

The color of the façade can be roughly divided into three color blocks: warm gray, brick red and warm gray, corresponding to the bottom, middle and top. The plain color of red brick is the theme, laying a warm tone for the environment of the apartment. I am not sure whether it is because of the traces left by the years, or it was done deliberately, or the main color background, the ground floor is cement color which is filled with warm colors. The wall of the uppermost layer and parapet are gradually restored to the color of the bottom layer, as if a song is finished and needs to respond to the prologue, to make a perfect ending. The structural form is also divided into three levels: the rhythmic bottom vaults and corridors are, at the same time, full of respect for the history of Western architecture – a form that goes all the way back to the Colosseum in ancient Rome. This section pays tribute to the antiquity while being playfully innovative, with proportioned square windows arranged on each keystone. From the third floor to the seventh floor is the second part of the structure. From bottom to top, from complexity to simplicity, the top of windows on the third floor is decorated with mountain flowers, and the floors on the fourth floor and above are treated very concisely. The sections of the structure are all treated with through-layer balconies. The difference is the choice of materials. The railings on the bottom layer are made of stone while the upper layer is made of black iron railings. This visual presentation – from heavy to light, conforms to the logic of mechanics, echoing the sense of order in people's subconscious.

If we continue to observe carefully, we can find that the three-segment separation lines of color are staggered with the separation of structural form. The junction processing at the bottom is more complicated than that at the upper level. The analysis is mainly based on the color segmentation. We can see that at the separation at the bottom, although the rough material balcony overlaps with the color dividing line, the upper and lower floors of the balcony are interwoven with each other from the decorative point of view. The square window below the balcony extends the red brick window downwards, while the eaves above the balcony are all added with mountain flowers. It is an extension from the bottom to the top, and the two interfaces interlock with each other, which is staggered and intertwined, but not in a complicated way. The upper floor applies the same technique, but it is much simpler, still dominated by color separation lines. Obviously, you can see the downward extension of the upper layer stone and the echo of the stone decoration under the balcony in the bottom layer. Of course, a center stone is added to the top of the seventh-floor window to echo the keystone on the first floor, so it can be seen that the division of the structure is not simply a light balcony. The extension of the red brick theme part upward is still achieved through the doors and windows. Therefore, we can say that they are all three sections, with different frequencies, superimposed and placed, just like music playing.

The concerto of the façade is also marked by the use of convex-concave rhythms and the arrangement of several rows of balconies on the brick-red main part. Together with other design attempts, they have enriched the changes in the light and shadow of the façade.

The whole process of visiting is an exploration of the history of Western architecture. We are in Shanghai at this moment, while Wukang Building, this ingenious apartment shows us the beauty of Western aesthetics.



The Details
© XY. Mu / WHITRAP Shanghai
武康大楼细节
© 穆星宇 / 亚太遗产中心 (上海)

第一次探访就选择武康大楼，正是因为这幢历史建筑和她所在的社区在当下亦是闪耀时刻：她已有将近 100 年的历史了，却在今天的互联网上拥有惊人的影响力：小红书上海“拍照地”推荐人数排名第一，截至发稿有 1.3 万人推荐，排名第二的是上海当代艺术博物馆，0.97 万人推荐。

武康大楼坐落于上海今天的衡复历史风貌区，社区整体的历史风貌为这幢建筑提供了舒适而恰当的背景。社区内的历史建筑立面呈现出一种有序的模式，表达着空间的秩序，它们所形成的物质环境形态为进入社区的人们提供了秩序感知的良好基础。“1967 年，培根（Edmund Bacon）在《城市设计》（Design of cities）中指出，传统的城市设计乃是处于人类追求视觉秩序的期望”¹，因而，人们在衡复历史社区内可以实现心理对秩序的预期，从而获得舒适甚至喜悦之感。

武康大楼由匈牙利的建筑师拉斯洛·邬达克（Ladislaus Hudec）与美国建筑师克利于 1924 年设计²，原名诺曼底公寓。在上世纪二十年代，活跃于上海滩的法国金融机构“万国储蓄会”出资组建了建业地产公司，1924 年购入一块 30 度角的土地，兴建了这幢公寓住宅。三十度角的地块成就了这幢建筑最初独特。建筑本身也充满着趣味，尽管这是邬达克在上海名声大震之前的作品，但也看得出这幢建筑在设计时被注入的才思与斟酌。

建筑平面依照用地，总体来说是三角形的，但底层采用了外廊的形式，形成了私人与公共环境过渡的公共空间，这在一个世纪以前的上海是创新的。立面部分有好几个维度的重叠，仿佛在耳边响起了协奏曲，色彩是主角，材料、形式与装饰分饰就是管弦乐队了，它们同分三段，但频率各异。

立面色彩大致可分为暖灰、砖红、暖灰三大色块，对应着底部、中部和顶部；红砖朴素的颜色是主体，为公寓的环境铺上了暖色的主调，底层是水泥的本色，不知是因为岁月留痕，还是刻意为之，亦或是在主体色彩的衬托下，总使人觉得这水泥色彩透着暖色调；最上一层的墙面和女儿墙逐渐还原成底层的颜色，好像一曲奏毕，需要回应序幕一样，来个完美收官。在结构形式上，亦分三层：底层拱券连廊极富韵律，同时又充满了对西方建筑史的敬意——这种形式一直可以追溯到古罗马的斗兽场。这个部分向古代致敬却又不乏俏皮地创新，在每个拱心石上都安排了比例合适的方窗。从建筑的第三层到第七层是结构形式的第二个部分，自下而上由繁到简，三楼的窗山花做装饰，四楼及以上的楼层都极简洁地处理了。在结构形式的分段处都是用通层阳台来处理，不同的是材料的选择，底层的栏杆选择呈现石材的质感而上层则为黑色铁质栏杆，有厚重到轻盈，这种视觉呈现非常符合力学逻辑，呼应了人们潜意识中的秩序感。



The Facade
© XY. Mu / WHITRAP Shanghai
武康大楼立面
© 穆星宇 / 亚太遗产中心（上海）



如果继续仔细观察，我们可以发现色彩的三段分隔线与结构形式的分隔是错落的。底部的交界处理要比上层的复杂，以色彩的分段为主来分析，我们可以看到，底部的分隔处，尽管材质粗犷的阳台与色彩分割线重合，但从装饰角度看，阳台上下层其实有着形式上的相互渗透，阳台下方的方窗将红砖部分的窗口向下延申，而阳台上方的窗檐全部加上了山花，那是底层向上的延申，两个界面互相咬合，错落地交织在一起，却不纷繁。上层的交接处采用了同样的手法，只是简洁许多，仍以色彩分隔线为主，明显可以看到上层石材向下的延申，以及阳台下方石材装饰与底层的呼应。当然，第七层窗的顶端也加上了中心石块来呼应一楼的拱心石，所以可以看到结构形式的分割并非单纯的是轻盈的阳台。而红砖主题部分向上的延申仍然是通过门窗来达到的。所以我们说都是三段式，频率各不同，叠加而置，宛然乐章奏起。

立面的协奏曲还少不了凹凸韵律的运用和在砖红色主体部分上若干列外挑阳台的设置。它们和其它细小的用心共同丰富了立面光影的变化。

整个探访的过程是对西方建筑史的探寻，虽然我们身处上海，但武康大楼这栋美丽而颇具匠心的公寓楼也让我们看到了上个世纪西方美学的痕迹。

¹ TW.Zhang. From the theory of urban renewal, the origin of theory and paradigm transfer, Urban Planning Forum, No.255, 2020 First Issue: 14

张庭伟，《从城市更新理论看理论溯源及范式转移》，《城市规划学刊》N0.255 期，2020 年第一期，P14

² SL Zheng. Evolution of Shanghai Architecture in Modern Times, Tongji University Press, 2020: 204
郑时龄，《上海近代建筑风格》，同济大学出版社，2020，P204

The Old Photos of Corridor
© XY. Mu / WHITRAP Shanghai
墙上的旧时光
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The Lecture on Exploring the Origin of Chinese Civilization

中华文明探源讲座

Li Jianzhong, WHITRAP Shanghai
李建中, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)



On March 7th, 2021, Mr. Li Jianzhong from WHITRAP Shanghai, delivered the lecture themed "Exploring the Origin of Chinese Civilization"¹ in Shanghai Changning Cultural and Art Center. The lecture is the first of the "Chinese Culture – Starting from China's World Cultural Heritage" series lectures. The ruins of Yinxu in Anyang, Henan Province, already has possessed the elements of a civilization, such as the capital, metal ware and writing characters from more than 3,000 years ago. Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City in Hangzhou, Zhejiang province, exemplifies an outstanding representative of early Chinese civilization 5,000 years ago through its towns, large water conservancy projects and the hierarchy of tombs. The ruins of Yinxu and Liangzhu City were inscribed into the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List in July 2006 and July 2019 respectively. The inscription of Liangzhu as a World Heritage signifies that the 5,000-year history of Chinese civilization has been re-introduce to the international community. It also shows that the Yangtze River Valley is one of the cradles of Chinese civilization. Through a series of archaeological excavations and studies, the project of "Exploring the Origin of Chinese Civilization", according to the reality of China's historical development, puts forward a new standard for defining a civilized society and breaks the shackles of the theories of the western academic circle.

The lecture was well received by the public and they looked forward to the follow-up lectures on Chinese culture.

2021年3月7日亚太遗产中心(上海)李建中老师在上海市长宁文化艺术中心作了“中华文化——从中国的世界文化遗产说起”系列讲座第一讲“(中华)文明探源”。讲座介绍了多个世界遗产,包括河南安阳殷墟遗址,三千多年前就具备了都城、金属、文字等文明要素;浙江杭州良渚古城遗址,通过城邑、水利的大型工程以及不同墓葬的等级制度,展示了五千年前中国早期文明的杰出范例。殷墟遗址、良渚古城遗址分别于2006年7月和2019年7月被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产名录。良渚申遗成功,进一步向国际社会介绍了中华五千年文明史,说明了长江流域也是中华文明的发源地之一。通过一系列考古发掘研究的“中华文明探源工程”¹根据中国历史发展的实际,提出了进入文明社会的新标准,突破了西方学术界理论的桎梏。

讲座受到了市民的欢迎并期待“中华文化”后续讲座。

¹ Its full name is "The Comprehensive Study of the Origin and Early Development of Chinese Civilization", a major scientific research project supported by the Chinese state to combine and study Chinese history and ancient culture.

全称是“中华文明起源与早期发展综合研究”,由中国国家支持的多学科结合、研究中国历史与古代文化的重大科研项目。

The Exhibition of "Rome. Birth of a Capital 1870-1915"

“罗马·一个首都的诞生(1870-1915)”展览

Mu Xingyu, WHITRAP Shanghai
穆星宇, 亚太遗产中心 (上海)

A grand temporary exhibition tells of Rome's transformations between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, when the city fully opened up to modernity. The exhibition (*Roma. Nascita di una Capitale. 1870-1915*) housed in the *Museum of Rome*, in the eighteenth-century Palazzo Braschi in Piazza Navona, covers nearly 1300 square metres and displays an extraordinary number of works – over 700 – of different sizes and types (paintings, drawings, models, documents, films, photographs etc.).

The visual narration is built around the relationship between memory and modernity, between continuity and transformation. In those decades, at the turn of the century, the construction of new buildings and neighbourhoods went hand in hand with the discovery and study of the ruins of the archaeological city; electric means of transport travelled along sheep herds, carriages and horses; the first advertising posters began to appear side by side with the ancient facades of churches. A physical encounter of different ages, cultures, and histories along the streets and squares of the Eternal City.

The exhibition seeks to build a direct relationship between the visitors and the people who lived through the urban transformations of the time. The works, displayed on the walls, are accompanied by light fabric veils suspended under the frescoed vaults of the Palazzo, on which historical photographs of everyday scenes and people are reproduced. The exhibition design, straight and effective, succeeds in endowing the heritage on display with a new communicative power, with its essential human context, thus making it contemporary, taking the visitor right into the soul of the city that once was.

5月4日,一场名为“罗马·一个首都的诞生(1870-1915)”的盛大展览,在位于纳沃纳广场的十八世纪建筑BRASCHI宫(即罗马博物馆)开幕。该展览讲述了罗马在19世纪末和20世纪初之间的转变,那是一整座城市完全向现代化开放的历史时刻。展览占地近1300平方米,展示了包括绘画、素描、模型、文件、电影、照片等大量不同规模和类型的作品等将近超过700件展品。

展览的方式是视觉叙述,围绕着“记忆和现代性”、“连续性和转变”两个主题。在世纪之交的那几十年里,新建筑和街区的建设与考古城市废墟的发掘和研究同步进行;电动运输工具与羊群、马车和马匹同行;第一批广告海报开始与教堂的古老外墙并排出现。沿着永恒之城的街道和广场,不同时代、文化和历史的事物相遇。

该展览试图在参观者和经历过当时城市变革的人们之间建立一种直接的关系。在墙壁上展示的作品,伴随着从宫廷壁画拱顶垂下的轻质“历史面纱”,再现了日常场景和人物的历史照片。展览的设计,直观而震撼,通过空间的语汇增强了遗产的叙事性,使人文背景极具现代性,并将参观者直接带入曾经的城市灵魂中。

The design was conceived by architects Jacopo Benedetti and Sveva Di Martino of the Rome-based office *Spazi Consonanti*, with photographer Alessandro Nanni and graphic designer Riccardo Cavallaro. The author of this article provided advice remotely. The exhibition photos show on the cover and inner page of this issue. Museum Website: <http://www.museodiroma.it/it/mostra-evento/roma-nascita-di-una-capitale-1870-1915>

展览的设计由设罗马 Spazi Consonanti 事务所的建筑师 Jacopo Benedetti 和 Sveva Di Martino、摄影师 Alessandro Nanni 和平面设计师 Riccardo Cavallaro 共同构思,本文作者远程提供建议。展览照片请见本期封面及内页。博物馆网址: <http://www.museodiroma.it/it/mostra-evento/roma-nascita-di-una-capitale-1870-1915>

Global Call for Case Studies on World Heritage Education

国际案例征集进行时

Li Xin, Wang Tianxiang and Pei Jieting WHITRAP Shanghai
李昕, 王天翔和裴洁婷 亚太遗产中心(上海)

The 44th Session of the World Heritage Committee will be held in Fuzhou (China) on 16 July 2021. A side event themed World Heritage Education for the Future – Cultural Inheritance, Lifelong Learning and Sustainable Development is scheduled on the same day before the opening ceremony of the committee session.

The event is organized by the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP) with the support of the World Heritage Centre and the National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO. In order to strengthen its role as an international exchange platform for heritage education, the organizer is announcing a global call for Innovative Case Studies on World Heritage Education. The aim is to select outstanding cases which exemplify innovative approaches to world heritage education on a global scale, to share and present these good practices to the widest international audiences and to lead and promote the future development of world heritage education. Please see more information on UNESCO website: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1598> or contact our working group via 44whc@whitrap.com

举世瞩目的第44届世界遗产大会将在2021年7月16日在福州开幕, 开幕当日还将举行“面向未来的世界遗产教育——文化传承、终身学习与可持续发展”边会。

本次边会得到了联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会等机构的大力支持, 由联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心主办, 为更好发挥此次边会的国际遗产教育交流平作用, 将启动“世界遗产教育创新案例”全球征集活动, 旨在遴选出在全球层面具有一定创新意义和示范性的优秀遗产教育案例, 并在全球范围内进行分享和推广, 以期更好引领和推动未来世界遗产教育的发展。更多征集信息请查看教科文官网: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1598> 或联系工作组邮箱: 4whc@whitrap.com。

Phase One: Call for Cases 第一阶段: 案例征集	
14 May 5月14日	Announcement release 发布公告
14 June 6月14日	Application deadline 征集截止
Phase Two: Case Selection and Review 第二阶段: 国际遴选	
15-21 June 6月15日至21日	Preliminary evaluation by international expert panel 国际专家组初选
22-24 June 6月22日至24日	Final review 国际专家组复选
24 June 6月24日	Announcement of selected cases 发布结果
Phase Three: Case Release 第三阶段: 案例发布	
25 June - 6 July 6月25日至7月6日	Preparation for presentation 国际展示准备
16 July 7月16日	Presentation at the side event 边会国际发布



GLOBAL CALL FOR CASE STUDIES

Side Event on
“World Heritage Education for the Future”
at the 44th Session of World Heritage Committee

Global Innovative Case Studies on World Heritage Education

Directed by:

National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO

Organized by:

World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO

Supported by:

World Heritage Center (WHC)
International Research and Training Center for Rural Education (INRULED)
International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage (HIST)
International Center for UNESCO ASPnet (ICUA)

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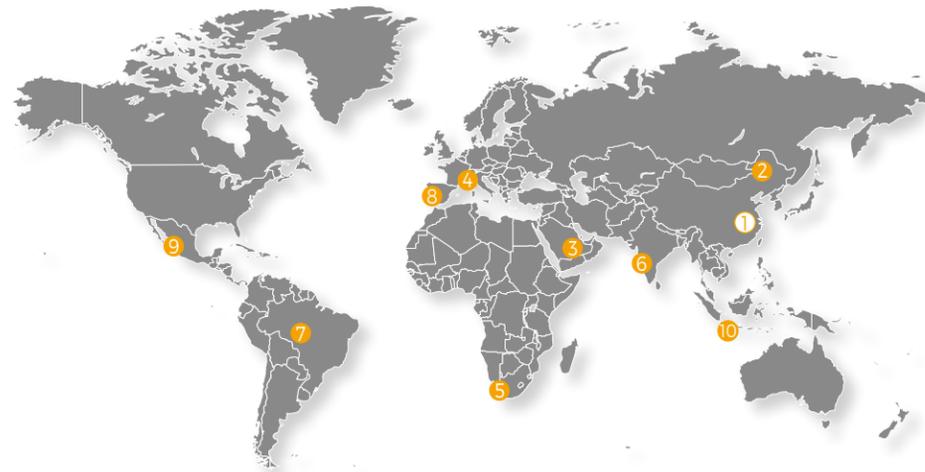
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WORLD HERITAGE CATEGORY 2 CENTRES (C2C) 世界遗产领域二类中心 (C2C)



- 1 **WHITRAP**
World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific Region
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www.whitr-ap.org
- 2 **HIST**
International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage
联合国教科文组织国际自然与文化遗产空间技术中心
www.unesco-hist.org
- 3 **ARC-WH**
Arab Regional Centre of World Heritage
www.arcwh.org
- 4 **ITRECH**
International Training and Research Center on the Economics of Culture and World Heritage
www.css-ebia.it/ (provisory)
- 5 **AWHF**
African World Heritage Fund
Website: https://awhf.net/
- 6 **Centre for World Natural Heritage Management and Training for the Asia and Pacific Region**
wii.gov.in/unesco_category2_centre
- 7 **CLC**
Regional Heritage Management Training Centre "Lucio Costa". Portal.iphan.gov.br/clc
- 8 **International Centre for Rock Art and the World Heritage Convention**
- 9 **IRPMZ**
Regional World Heritage Institute in Zacatecas
www.unesco-zacatecas.org.mx/
- 10 **CHEADSEA**
Centre for Human Evolution, Adaptation & Dispersals in Southeast Asia



The World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Category II institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It was the first international organization in the field of world heritage to be established in a developing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the World Heritage Convention and other States Parties of UNESCO, the institute was founded to promote the conservation and development of World Heritage in Asia and Pacific Region. WHITRAP has three branches in Beijing, Shanghai, and Suzhou. The Shanghai Centre at Tongji University focuses on the conservation of cultural heritage, such as the sustainable development of ancient towns and villages, architectural sites, architectural complexes, and cultural landscapes. The Beijing Centre at Peking University is in charge of natural heritage conservation, archaeological excavation, and management of the sites' cultural landscape. The Suzhou Centre, hosted by Suzhou Municipal Government, is in charge of traditional architectural craftsmanship and restoration, conservation materials analysis, and historic garden restoration and maintenance.

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 (WHITRAP) 是联合国教科文组织的二类国际机构, 是第一个在发展中国家建立的遗产保护领域的专业机构。它服务于亚太地区《世界遗产公约》缔约国及其他联合国教科文组织成员国, 致力于亚太地区世界遗产的保护与发展。

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心由北京、上海、苏州三个中心构成。上海中心 (同济大学承办) 主要负责文化遗产保护相关项目, 包括城镇、村落保护与可持续发展、建筑/建筑群/建筑遗址保护以及文化景观保护等; 北京中心 (北京大学承办) 主要负责自然遗产保护、考古挖掘与遗址管理以及文化景观管理; 苏州中心 (苏州市政府承办) 主要负责传统建筑技术和修复、保护材料以及历史园林的修复与维护。